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LAWS RELATING TO FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, 1917

**A SUMMARY OF LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA RELATING TO TRAPPING,
OPEN SEASONS, PROPAGATION,
AND BOUNTIES**

DAVID E. LANTZ

Assistant Biologist



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E. W. NELSON, Chief

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IN THE fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, the foreign trade of the United States in raw and manufactured furs reached nearly, if not fully, the high level of years preceding the war. The imports were valued at \$21,553,375, while the exports amounted to \$15,729,160, a sum exceeded in only one previous year, 1913, when they were \$18,389,586.

Home manufacture and utilization of American furs has grown enormously since the beginning of the war. The large export trade of the past year shows, therefore, a production of peltries of unprecedented value, in spite of the fact that the actual number of skins collected must have been less than in previous years. Many former trappers were more profitably employed in other industries, and many were deterred from plying their vocation by the increased restrictions on trapping, especially the costly nonresident licenses.

Trapping restrictions properly enforced and limiting the taking of fur to prescribed seasons will result not only in conserving the fur supply but in greatly increasing the quality and value of the annual catch.

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LEGISLATION OF 1917.

ALL the States but Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia held legislative sessions in 1917, and many changes were made in trapping regulations, seasons for taking fur, and bounty laws.

Arkansas, California, and Oklahoma have been added to the States that protect fur animals. The Arkansas law (1917, No. 133) provides for a trapping license and a close season of 8 months on all fur animals; the season for taking bears is lengthened by 10 days and the absolute protection of beavers and otters is extended to January 1, 1922. The Oklahoma act (1917, H. B. No. 542) protects beavers and otters indefinitely, establishes a close season of 8 months on other fur animals, and makes it unlawful to sell furs taken during the close season.

In California the legislature enacted a general law (A. B. No. 405) providing a close season of 8 months for all fur animals, including black and brown bears. It defines and lists "fur animals," provides a special trapping license (fee, \$1; aliens, \$2), and requires annual reports from all licensed trappers. It prohibits the use of poisons and protects skunk dens at all times. The law also protects the traps of licensed trappers (1917, ch. 517).

Trapping regulations have been changed or new features added in the session laws of Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Arkansas, California, and Montana have been added to the States that require a license for trapping. In South Dakota a license (fee, \$5) is now required of both resident and nonresident trappers. A special license (fee, \$10) is required to trap beavers in Montana. Nonresidents are obliged to take out a license to trap in Indiana (fee, \$15.50) and Pennsylvania (fee, \$10). In Oregon and Colorado the fees for licenses have been advanced and in New York the charge for nonresident license has been reduced to \$10. Aliens, other than homesteaders, are not permitted to trap in Utah.

Changes in seasons for trapping certain fur animals have been made in Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; also in the Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Bears have been added to the protected list in California, Minnesota, Montana, Washington, and Wisconsin. The bounty on bears has been repealed in Vermont, but a bounty (\$5) has been placed on them in Maine.

Beavers, formerly unprotected in Indiana, are now protected by a close season. In Montana and North Dakota, where they have been protected for several years, they may hereafter be taken under a special license. Protection of beavers has been discontinued in two Oregon counties and an open season for two years provided in three counties of Wisconsin. Prince Edward Island has declared an indefinite close season.

Otters are protected at all times in four additional States—Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota, and Oklahoma.

Skunks have been added to the list of protected species in California, Connecticut, and Wisconsin. They will be protected also in Arkansas and Oklahoma under the term "all fur animals."

Foxes will be protected hereafter in California and Indiana. Fox dens are protected in Maine. Michigan has abolished the close season for foxes and will now pay a bounty for their destruction. Wisconsin also has placed a bounty on these animals.

Raccoons have been added to the protected list in California, Minnesota, and Nebraska and will have a close season also in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Opossums will hereafter be protected by close seasons in Arkansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

New laws regulating propagation of fur animals have been enacted in Arkansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. In Utah the law licensing private otter or beaver preserves has been repealed.

Changes in bounty laws were made in Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma,

Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The changes in Minnesota and New Jersey relate only to manner of proof.

FEDERAL LAWS.

Two Federal laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in game, and the tariff act of October 3, 1913.

That part of the Lacey Act codified as section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137) makes it unlawful to ship or transport “from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to any other State, Territory, or District thereof” the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animal or bird killed or shipped in violation of law of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed or from which they were shipped. This makes it unlawful to ship out of any State skins or pelts illegally taken. Packages containing furs, when shipped in interstate commerce, must be plainly marked so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained by inspection of the outside of the package.

The tariff act of 1913 places a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on live animals shipped into the United States. Paragraph 397 of this law places on the free list animals imported for breeding purposes by a citizen of the United States: “*Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed.” This act has made it impossible thus far to admit free of duty any foxes or other Canadian fur animals for propagation. Raw furs not advanced in manufacture are admitted free of duty.

LAWS OF STATES AND PROVINCES.

The following is a summary by States and Provinces of trapping regulations now in force, open seasons for taking fur animals, provisions relating to their propagation and possession, and to bounties offered for the destruction of predatory species, or those considered harmful. The whole is followed by a brief summary of the protection now given to the more important species.

The laws relating to deer and other big game, rabbits, and squirrels are not considered here, as they appear in the annual game-law bulletin.¹ Those relating to bears are included, mainly because of their connection with bounties.

Throughout the following pages references to legislation give date of law or code, followed by the number of the section, chapter, or

¹ Farmers' Bulletin 910, Game Laws for 1917.

act containing the provision. References are sometimes omitted when provisions from various enactments are grouped in a single sentence or short paragraph.

Under the heading "Trapping" the expression "no legal restrictions" indicates that no specific trapping provisions exist, the general trespass laws of the State not having been considered.

Under the heading "Open seasons" the dates given are, unless otherwise stated, *the first and last days of the open season*.

ALABAMA.

Trapping.—Poisons, drugs, or chemicals may not be used in taking game or fur animals.

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

ALASKA.

Trapping.—The Secretary of Commerce makes all regulations for taking fur animals in Alaska. Under regulations published February 1, 1916, it is unlawful to use a "klips" trap, a steel bear trap, or any trap having a spread exceeding 8 inches; to kill any fur-bearing animal with strychnin or other poison; to trap protected fur animals at any time when the skin or pelt is not prime; or to have in possession or sell or export unprime skins of animals protected by close seasons (such skins subject to confiscation). Shipments of furs must be reported to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, on blanks provided for that purpose.

Open seasons.—Land otter and mink, November 16 to March 31; fox and weasel, November 16 to March 14; muskrat, December 1 to May 31; lynx (wildcat), November 16 to February 28 (29). No close season for black bear, wolf, wolverine, ground squirrel, or rabbit.¹ Close season on marten until November 15, 1921; on sea otter until November 1, 1920; on beaver until November 1, 1918. No open seasons in Aleutian Islands Reservation, and trapping may be done there only by special permit.²

Propagation.—Owners of establishments for breeding fur animals are subject to the same restrictions as to season for killing and condition of pelts as are trappers of wild fur-bearing animals. Fur farmers are required to furnish reports to the Bureau of Fisheries and to allow agents of that bureau free access to establishments where animals are kept in captivity.

Within the Aleutian Islands Reservation the Department of Agriculture grants permits to propagate fur animals and to trap them for breeding purposes.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$10 (session 1915).

ARIZONA.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions except on State game preserves, where mountain lion, fox, coyote, lynx, wildcat, and skunk may be taken under regulations of the State game warden.

¹ *South of latitude 62°*.—Open season for brown bear, October 1 to July 2. *North of latitude 62°*.—Open season for walrus, May 10 to July 2; no close season for brown bear or sea lion. (35 Stat., 102.)

² The fur-seal fisheries, the Aleutian Islands Reservation, and the Afognak Reservation are subject to special legislative and administrative control. For specific information regarding them, application should be made to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—County boards shall pay, for wolf or mountain lion, \$10 each; they may pay, for coyote, \$2; lynx or wildcat, \$1; raccoon, 25 cents; jack rabbit, gopher, or prairie-dog, 5 cents (1912, ch. 82).

ARKANSAS.

Trapping.—A person using 10 or more traps to take fur animals is required to secure an annual trapper's license (fee, \$10). Unlawful to trap bears, to hunt them at night with torch or searchlight, or to sell or exchange the animals (1917, No. 133).

Open seasons.—All fur animals, except beaver, otter, and bear, October 1 to February 28 (29); bear, November 11 to January 10; beaver and otter, no open season before January 1, 1922. Raw skins of fur animals may not be possessed or sold, except between October 1 and March 15. Fur animals found destroying crops or poultry may be killed at any time (1917, No. 133).

Propagation.—The game and fish commission is authorized to issue permits to breeders of game and fur animals under such regulations as it may prescribe (1917, No. 133).

Bounties.—County courts may offer bounty on wolf, wildcat, or panther, and fix the amount of such bounty (1895, No. 44).

CALIFORNIA.

Trapping.—License required of trapper over 18 years old (fee, \$1; alien, \$2). Licensed trapper is required to report catch before July 1. Fur animals may be killed at any time when destroying property. Unlawful to use poisons in taking fur animals or to dig or smoke out skunks from dens (1917, ch. 517).

Open seasons.—No open season for beaver or sea otter. Open season for black or brown bear, ring-tail cat, coon, pine marten, fisher, wolverine, mink, skunk, river otter, and fox, November 1 to end of February (1917, ch. 517). Seals and sea lions are protected at all times in game district 19 (Penal Code, sec. 637).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Mountain lion, \$30, paid by State game commission. Boards of supervisors of counties may at their discretion fix the rate and pay bounty on coyote, wild cat, fox, lynx, bear, or mountain lion. Many counties now pay a bounty on some of these animals, especially on coyotes.¹

COLORADO.

Trapping.—Hunting license required for trapping; fee, resident, \$2; non-resident, \$25. Beavers may not be trapped for fur at any time, but the owner of property damaged by the animals may apply to the State game and fish commissioner for a permit to kill them under such regulations as he may provide as to the disposition of the skins (1909, revising secs. 2753, 2759b).

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals, except beaver.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions, except as to beaver and game animals.

Bounties.—None paid by State since 1895. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners may levy a tax to pay a bounty on coyote, wolf, and mountain lion.

CONNECTICUT.

Trapping.—Unlawful to trap with scented baits (1903, ch. 56); to trap on lands of another without owner's permission (1909, ch. 37); and to take animals with a snare (1913, ch. 79). Traps must be visited at least once in 48

¹ For information in regard to bounties in any county, application should be made to the county clerk.

hours and must not be set in path, wood road, or specially prepared furrow (1917, ch. 403). Hunting license is required for trapping (except on land owned by trapper); fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10; alien, \$15; with an additional 25 cents recording fee for each license. Persons under 16 years of age, while denied a hunting license, may obtain one for taking fur animals only (1917, ch. 153; 1915, ch. 240).

Open seasons.—Otter, November 1 to March 31 (1905, ch. 5); raccoon, October 16 to February 28 (29), but landowner may kill the animals at any time to protect crops (1917, ch. 207); skunk, November 1 to April 30; may be taken at any time to protect property (1917, ch. 43). No close season on other fur animals.

Propagation.—No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals kept in captivity.

Bounties.—Towns are permitted to pay bounty on wild cat or fox (not over \$5) on weasel, woodchuck, wild Belgian hare, or wild German rabbit (not over \$1) (1917, ch. 83).

DELAWARE.

Trapping.—Nonresident trappers are required to hold hunting license (fee, \$10.50). Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, pen, baited hook, or baited field or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemicals, or explosives for taking birds or animals protected by the laws of this State, except muskrats, skunks, minks, and otters, and except as otherwise expressly provided. Traps or other devices unlawfully set are subject to confiscation (Rev. Stat. 1914, sec. 2378). Muskrats may not be taken during the time of any flood or freshet when such flood or freshet may cause them to leave their usual places of shelter and protection (sec. 2387). Muskrats may not be shot at night (sec. 2380) or hunted with a dog (sec. 2388). Unlawful to destroy the nest, den, or lair of any animal protected by law (sec. 2378). Unlawful to hunt, kill, take, or destroy any protected animal, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter, while the ground is covered with snow (sec. 2382). Unlawful to shoot at or destroy any fox while such fox is being chased by dog or dogs (sec. 2385). Unlawful to sell or export any fox or fox hides (sec. 2408). Owners of property may at any time destroy fur-bearing animals to protect such property (sec. 2375).

Open seasons.—Skunk and mink, December 1 to March 25; fox, October 1 to April 30; raccoon and opossum, October 1 to February 15; otter, no open season. Muskrat in Kent and Sussex Counties, November 20 to March 25; in Newcastle County, inland and embanked meadows, December 1 to March 25; all other marshes, December 1 to March 10. Muskrat meat may be sold anywhere in the State, November 20 to April 1 (1917, ch. 210, 211).

Propagation.—No restrictions, provided a permit is obtained from the chief game and fish warden (fee, \$1). A restricted number of wild fur or game animals for propagating purposes may be taken under permit.

Bounties.—None paid.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No legislation relating to fur animals.

FLORIDA.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—Beaver and otter, November 1 to January 31 (1905, No. 57). No close season for other fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

GEORGIA.

Trapping.—Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another. Hunting license required to trap outside one's own militia district; fees for State license, nonresident, \$15; resident, \$3; county license, \$1.

Open seasons.—Opossum, October 1 to February 28 (29) (C. Code 1911, sec. 590); fox, Habersham County, September 1 to May 14 (1914, No. 304). Fur animals not otherwise protected.

Propagation.—No restrictions on propagation of unprotected fur animals.

Bounties.—None paid.

HAWAII.

Hawaii has no wild animals valuable for fur. There are no restrictions on the propagation of fur animals, except that mongooses and rabbits may not be kept or bred. Pet rabbits may be raised, if kept in confinement (1905, ch. 37).

IDAHO.

Trapping.—No restrictions, except in State game preserves.

Open seasons.—No open season for otters or beavers, but owner of property destroyed by beavers may obtain a permit to kill them from the State fish and game warden. Skins of animals so killed must be sent to the warden, who shall sell them and apply the proceeds to the State game fund (1911, ch. 62). No close season on other fur animals, except in State game preserves.

In Black Lake Game Preserve, beaver, otter, marten, fisher, fox, mink, and wolverine are protected at all times; mountain lion, bear, lynx, wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be destroyed by game warden or duly authorized person (1915, ch. 9).

In Payette Game Preserve, bear, lynx, wolverine, fox, otter, beaver, marten, mink, and fisher are protected at all times; mountain lion, timber wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be killed by game wardens or duly authorized persons (1909, H. B. 242).

In Big Creek, Selway, and Big Lost River Game Preserves, beaver, otter, marten, fisher, fox, and mink are protected at all times; mountain lion, bear, lynx, wolf, coyote, wolverine, and wildcat may be killed by game wardens or duly authorized persons (1917, chs. 29, 38, 54). In Big Lost River Preserve, badgers, weasels, skunks, and rabbits may be killed by anyone without permit (1917, ch. 29).

Propagation.—No restrictions, except in game preserves.

Bounties.—Coyote, lynx, or wildcat, \$2.50 each; bear or wolf, \$10; mountain lion, \$25; paid from predatory wild animal fund administered through the State live stock sanitary board (1915, ch. 73). Bounty of 2 cents each on pocket gopher, ground squirrel, and prairie-dog; fund raised by taxation; administered like predatory wild animal fund (1917, ch. 102).

ILLINOIS.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—Raccoon, mink, muskrat, skunk, opossum, and otter, November 1 to March 31 (1915, S. B. 439, sec. 4).

Propagation.—Permit is required to conduct a fur farm on which protected animals are reared; fee, \$2, and bond of \$500 required (1915, S. B. 409).

Bounties.—None paid by State. Counties may at their discretion pay bounty on ground hog and crow (1909, H. B.'s 686, 687).

INDIANA.

Trapping.—Nonresident trapper requires license (fee, \$15.50). Trapping on lands of another without written consent of owner, occupant, or lessee is unlawful. Traps set on such lands must be placed within burrow of animal or a hollow log and must be visited at least once in each 36 hours (1917, ch. 137). Protected fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property (1911, ch. 6).

Open seasons.—Beaver, raccoon, fox, otter, opossum, and skunk, November 20 to February 1; mink and muskrat, November 1 to March 31 (1917, ch. 137). Muskrat houses protected at all times, except when obstructing ditches or watercourses.

Propagation.—All birds and animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and the owner may possess, sell, ship, transport, or otherwise dispose of them without regard to laws regulating the killing and disposition of wild birds and animals (1915, H. B. 37).

Bounties.—Crow, 10 cents each; may be paid by counties (1911, ch. 133). Boards of county commissioners are authorized at their discretion to pay bounty on wolf, fox, woodchuck, owl, or hawk (Ind. Stat., Burns, sec. 7871).

IOWA.

Trapping.—Hunting license required for trapping; fee, resident, \$1; non-resident, \$10.50 (1915, S. F. 621).

Open seasons.—Beaver, mink, otter, and muskrat, November 15 to March 15; may be destroyed at any time to protect public or private property. Muskrat houses are protected at all times. Possession of beaver, mink, otter, or muskrat is lawful only during open season and first five days of close season (1917, ch. 396).

Propagation.—No restrictions except as to possession of protected species.

Bounties.—Adult wolf, \$20; wolf cub, \$4; wildcat, \$1; paid by county (1913, ch. 189). Boards of supervisors of counties may allow bounty on crow, ground hog, pocket gopher, or rattlesnake.

KANSAS.

Trapping.—The owner or legal occupant of land may destroy fur-bearing animals protected by law when such animals are destroying poultry or damaging other property (1911, ch. 198).

Open seasons.—Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, and civet cat, November 15 to March 15. No open season for beaver or otter until 1921 (1911, ch. 198).

Propagation.—Permits for raising fur animals protected by law are issued by State game warden.

Bounties.—Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow and pocket gopher, 5 cents each; paid by county.

KENTUCKY.

Trapping.—Written consent of owner or lessee required to trap on lands of another. Traps must be set 18 inches or more within a hole, cave, or hollow log, and must be visited within each 36 hours. Traps set unlawfully may be seized or destroyed by anyone. Fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property (1916, ch. 87).

Open seasons.—Beaver, mink, raccoon, otter, opossum, and skunk, November 15 to December 31; but raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken and killed by dog or gun, October 1 to February 15.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

LOUISIANA.

Trapping.—License for trapping is required; fee, resident, \$2; nonresident, \$15 (1914, ch. 293). Muskrats may be taken at any time within 6 miles of any levee, and may be killed by the owner of land upon which they are destroying property. Skins of animals killed in open season may be possessed in close season. Wild ducks may not be used for trap bait (1912, ch. 204).

Open seasons.—Bear, November 1 to January 31 (may not be trapped); beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, skunk, fox, and opossum, November 1 to February 15 (1912, ch. 204).

Propagation.—No restrictions, except as to capture during close season.

Bounties.—None paid.

MAINE.

Trapping.—Trappers in unorganized townships of the State are required to take out an annual license (fee, \$5), and on or before December 15 of each year must make such report as the commissioner of inland fisheries and game may require (1911, ch. 64). Any person who sets a trap in an organized county or incorporated place must obtain written consent of the owner or occupant of land on which the trap is set, and must visit such trap at least once in every 24 hours and remove animals caught (1915, ch. 277). All traps must be plainly marked with owner's name and address, either by having the same stamped on the trap or on a metal tag firmly attached to it (1915, ch. 277). A bear trap must be inclosed in a "hut" and must have a notice that it is set posted conspicuously near it (1915, ch. 277).

Dealers in skins of fur animals must each year take out a license (fee, \$2) to engage in this trade and must keep a record of transactions and forward same to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game on or before December 20 (1915, ch. 277). Putting out poison for wolves, foxes, dogs, or other animals is forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment (1909, ch. 134).

Traps may not be set within 25 feet of a muskrat house. A special law protects muskrats on Lower Kezar Pond and certain adjacent territory for four years from July 3, 1915 (1915, ch. 19). On complaint by landowners of damage done by beavers, the commissioner of inland fisheries and game has authority to declare an open season for beavers on lands where damage occurs (1915, ch. 222). Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal, except beaver, found destroying his property (1915, ch. 334). Unlawful to dig out a fox den at any time.

Open seasons.—All fur animals (except beaver, muskrat, raccoon, bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), and weasel), October 15 to February 28 (29); muskrat, October 15 to April 30;¹ raccoon, August 15 to February 28 (29). No open season on beaver except when declared by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game. No close season on bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), or weasel (1913, ch. 206).

Propagation.—Permit required to raise fur animals. Protected species may not be captured in close season for stocking fur ranches, and no animals may be imported into the State without permit.

Bounties.—Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier), \$4 each; paid by State. Claim for bounty must be made within five days after killing or return from trip on which killing was done (1913, ch. 206). Bounty on bears, \$5 each; paid by State, claim to be made within 10 days after killing (1917, ch. 215).

¹ Exception: A special law protects muskrats on Lower Kezar Pond and certain adjacent territory until July 3, 1919.

MARYLAND.

While the State has recently adopted a uniform open season for game, the counties still regulate the taking of fur animals. The State law protecting otter, raccoon, and muskrat between April 1 and January 1 (1900, ch. 371) was amended until it applied to only 6 counties (1912, ch. 843), and some of these have local laws which take precedence. Local laws providing protection to fur animals or regulating their capture are in force in the following counties:

Allegany County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, September 1 to March 31; hunting license required to capture either (1916, ch. 282). Bounty on wildcat, \$2; fox, \$1; hawk or hoot owl, 50 cents (1910, ch. 616).

Anne Arundel County.—Raccoon, open season, October 1 to January 31; may not be taken between sunrise and sunset; unlawful to cut down tree to obtain a raccoon (1916, ch. 367); muskrat, open season, December 2 to February 28 (29). Unlawful at any time to destroy muskrat dens or houses, unless the animals are destroying property (1906, ch. 589).

Baltimore County.—Unlawful to set traps, except from November 10 to December 20. Unlawful to pursue or kill raccoons and opossums, except from October 1 to February 28 (inclusive); unlawful to hunt them on Sundays or when snow covers the ground. Permits to take certain predatory fur animals when destroying property may be obtained, but such permits may be revoked at any time by the chief game warden (1912, ch. 751).

Caroline County.—Muskrat, open season, December 15 to March 31; raccoon, September 15 to March 31; otter, December 15 to March 31 (1902, ch. 157). Unlawful for non-residents to trap without license (fee, \$4.50). Unlawful to dig into or destroy muskrat homes or dens, except when animals are destroying property (1902, ch. 157). Unlawful to use reflector or artificial light in taking muskrats or otters (1904, ch. 91). Unlawful to kill a fox except by hounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry (1916, ch. 450).

Carroll County.—Unlawful to kill fox except by hounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry (1916, ch. 450).

Cecil County.—Muskrat, open season, December 1 to February 28 (29); may be taken only by trapping (1914, ch. 39). Trapping on lands of another without written permission is unlawful (1914, ch. 464).

Charles County.—Unlawful to shoot muskrats on Nanjemoy Creek and tributaries by aid of light (1912, ch. 362).

Dorchester County.—Raccoon and otter, open season, January 1 to March 31 (State law); muskrat, January 1 to March 15 (local law). Unlawful to shoot muskrats (1900, ch. 205) or to use artificial light in taking them. Bounty on crow, 5 cents.

Frederick County.—All fur animals, open season, November 15 to February 28 (29), but night hunting with dogs for raccoon or opossum is lawful at any time (1916, ch. 128.) Bounty on wildcat, \$2; mink or fox, \$1; weasel, owl, or hawk, 50 cents.

Garrett County.—Bounty on panther or wolf, \$20; wildcat, \$3; fox, \$1; weasel, 50 cents (1916, ch. 13).

Harford County.—Except for muskrats, trapping is forbidden between December 25 and November 15 of the following year. Open season for raccoon, October 2 to November 30. License required to take muskrats or skunks; fee, resident, \$1.15; nonresident, \$5.15. Unlawful to trap on private property without permission of owner. Bounty of 50 cents each on chicken hawk, pigeon hawk, booby owl, or weasel (1916, ch. 307).

Kent County.—Otter, raccoon, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to March 31 (State law). Unlawful to use light in hunting muskrats.

Montgomery County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, October 15 to January 14; muskrat, November 15 to February 28 (29). Nonresident requires license to hunt raccoon or opossum (fee, \$15.50). Setting a snare or trap in or about a fox den is unlawful. Bounty on hawks, 40 cents (1912, ch. 438).

Prince Georges County.—Unlawful to hunt, shoot, or trap muskrats in Aquasco district, between March 15 and January 1, or to spear them at any time (1910, ch. 688). Raccoon, open season, October 1 to January 31; may not be taken between sunrise and sunset; unlawful to cut down tree to capture raccoon (1916, ch. 376).

Queen Annes County.—Otter, raccoon, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to March 31 (State law).

Somerset County.—Otter and raccoon, open season, January 1 to March 31 (State law); muskrat, January 1 to March 15 (local law). Unlawful at any time to shoot muskrats.

Talbot County.—Otter and muskrat, open season, December 16 to March 15. Dealers may have skins of either in possession up to March 31. Unlawful to take otter or muskrat at night, except in traps (1912, ch. 785).

Washington County.—Muskrat, mink, skunk, opossum, and otter, open season, December 1 to March 31 (1916, ch. 320). Unlawful to shoot foxes while they are being chased by dogs.

Wicomico County.—Otter, mink, and muskrat, open season, December 15 to February 28 (29). Unlawful to use light in hunting muskrats (1894, ch. 51).

Worcester County.—Muskrat, otter, and mink, open season, December 15 to February 28 (29). Unlawful to trap on lands or marshes of another without permission (1910, ch. 239). Unlawful to chase fox with dogs, March 10 to August 31, or to shoot any fox while it is pursued by dogs (1904, ch. 652).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Trapping.—Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over 6 inches and "choke" traps with greater opening than 6 inches is unlawful, as is also the use of wire snares or of scented baits. Traps may not be set on lands of another without written consent. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Introduction of foxes or raccoons into Dukes County is prohibited (Rev. Laws 1902-1908, ch. 92).

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Wildcat or lynx, \$5; paid by town, but refunded by county (1903, ch. 344).

MICHIGAN.

Trapping.—License required for trapping; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10 (1917, No. 267). A special license (fee, \$10) is required for trapping beavers. Such license permits the taking of 15 beavers, not more than 4 from a single colony. Unlawful to destroy beaver houses or dams or to have carcass or skin in possession without license seal attached (1911, No. 206). Unlawful to molest dens of fur animals or to use spears, explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive animals from their holes or homes; unlawful to destroy beaver, muskrat, or skunk den or home, to shoot muskrats, or to set a trap within 6 feet of a muskrat house or hole, or to possess carcass or skin of fur animal killed in close season (1917, ch. 186). Fur animals, except beavers, may be destroyed on one's own premises to protect property (1909, No. 183). Unlawful to trap on State game refuges (1913, No. 360.)

Open seasons.—Beaver (under special license), November 1 to May 14; muskrat, skunk, otter, mink, fisher, marten, and raccoon November 16 to March 14 (1917, No. 186). No close season for wolf, fox, lynx, and wildcat.

Propagation.—Annual license (fee, \$5) required to engage in raising fur animals. Live animals and skins of animals raised in captivity must be tagged (fee, 5 cents for each tag) (1917, No. 311).

Bounties.—Wolf, \$35; wolf cub under 6 months, \$15; coyote, same as wolf; wildcat or lynx, \$5; fox, \$1; weasel, hawk, or owl, 50 cents; paid by county, half refunded by State. Boards of supervisors may pay additional bounties (1917, No. 315).

MINNESOTA.

Trapping.—Unlawful to molest or destroy muskrat, mink, or beaver house or den at any time or to hunt these animals with dog, or dogs, provided, that in the open season for muskrats their houses may be opened to set traps, but not in such manner as to injure them as habitations for muskrats. If any of these animals are damaging property the owner may obtain a permit to kill them and destroy their houses or dams. Nonresidents must obtain license to trap mink, beaver, muskrat, or otter; fee, \$10. Skins or pelts legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time (1913, ch. 32, sec. 4796).

Open seasons.—No open season for beaver or otter; mink and muskrat, December 1 to April 15 (muskrats may not be killed by shooting February 15 to April 15); black bear, October 15 to March 1 (unlawful to take bear in steel trap); fisher, marten, and raccoon, October 15 to March 1 (1917, ch. 413).

Propagation.—Permits to breed or domesticate mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon are issued by the State game and fish commission; fee, 1 cent for each animal in possession. Also bond (\$500) is required as guarantee that no wild animals will be captured during close season for other than breeding purposes. Persons having in lawful possession such fur-bearing animals have a property right therein, and it is unlawful for others to enter inclosures where the animals are confined, or molest them, under such penalties as would result were they ordinary domestic live stock (1913, ch. 32, sec. 4797).

Bounties.—No State appropriation for 1917-18. County or town boards may offer bounty on wolf, gopher, ground squirrel, groundhog, rattlesnake, crow, or blackbird (1909, ch. 48; 1911, ch. 220).

MISSISSIPPI.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.¹

Open seasons.—Bear, November 1 to end of February (Code, sec. 2324).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

MISSOURI.

Trapping.—Wild fur-bearing animals may be destroyed at any time and in any way to protect premises from their depredations (Rev. Stat. 1909, sec. 6521a). Unlawful to sell or offer for sale pelts of fur animals taken out of season (1913, p. 348). Written permission required to trap on lands of another (1913, p. 224). Use of poison prohibited in taking any protected animal (1915, H. B. 605).

Open seasons.—All fur animals, December 1 to February 1 (sec. 6521a as amended, 1917).

Propagation.—Permits to capture for propagating purposes may be obtained from the State game and fish commissioner.

Bounties.—Adult wolf or coyote, \$6; young wolf or young coyote, \$3; paid by county and one-half refunded by State (sec. 10586).

MONTANA.

Trapping.—License (fee, \$1.50) required for trapping, except for wolves, coyotes, and mountain lions. Special license (fee, \$10) required for trapping beavers, and permit required to sell beaver skins. Special license (fee, \$5) required for trapping on State game preserves. Unlawful to chase bear with dog or dogs (1917, ch. 173).

Open season.—No close season for fur animals, except beaver. Beavers may be taken only under a license; but under special conditions a permit may be obtained to kill beavers that are destroying property; proceeds of sale of pelts so taken to be placed to the credit of the State game fund (1917, ch. 173).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Grown wolf, \$15; wolf pup, coyote, or coyote pup, \$2.50; mountain lion, \$10; paid from State bounty fund raised by tax on live stock (1917, ch. 59).

¹ The act for protection of game and fur animals (1916, ch. 99) was defeated by referendum vote.

NEBRASKA.

Trapping.—Unlawful to trap on premises of another without consent of owner (Code, sec. 2668).

Open seasons.—Muskrat, mink, raccoon, opossum, and otter (on premises of another), November 1 to February 15 (1917, ch. 54). Unlawful to destroy muskrat houses on premises of another. Beaver, no open season, but if the animals are damaging property a permit to destroy them may be obtained from the State game and fish commission (Code, sec. 2668). No close season for other fur animals; any except beavers may be taken at any time on one's own premises.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Such counties as have at any general election voted to pay bounties, pay for wolf, \$3; wildcat or coyote, \$1; mountain lion, \$3 (R. S., 1913, secs. 478-484).

NEVADA.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—No close season except on beavers, which may not be taken until January 1, 1920 (1917, ch. 239).

Propagation.—License (fee, \$10, paid annually to county) required from those who wish to propagate game or fur animals (except beaver). Animals on breeder's own lands may be taken at any time for propagation, and those held in captivity by holder of license may be sold at any time. No bounty may be collected on noxious species raised in captivity (1915, ch. 256).

Bounties.—Mountain lion, \$5; lynx or wildcat, \$2; paid by county (1917, ch. 66). Counties pay bounty of 1½ cents each for pocket gophers when at least 100 heads are presented at one time (1893, ch. 20).

The State board of live stock commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on horses, cattle, and hogs. The rewards are, for coyote, coyote pup, wildcat, or lynx, 75 cents each; mountain lion, \$5 (1915, ch. 268).¹

The State board of sheep commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on sheep, the payments being the same as those made by the board of live stock commissioners (1915, ch. 247).¹

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Trapping.—Fur-bearing animals defined as beaver, otter, marten, sable, mink, raccoon, fisher, fox, skunk, and muskrat. The right of any one to kill predatory fur animals at any time when destroying domestic animals or fowls is granted. Skins legally taken may be bought or sold at any time. No person may destroy a muskrat house or set a trap therein, thereon, or at the entrance thereof. No person may trap upon lands of which he is not owner or lessee. All traps must be legibly marked or stamped with trapper's name, and must be visited at least once in 24 hours. It is an offense punishable by a fine to take traps of another or remove fur animals from them. Unlawful to use spring gun, snare, or poison in taking fur animals. Bear traps must be safeguarded in a substantial manner. License for trapping, except on private lands, is required; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15 (1915, ch. 133). Trappers are liable for any damage to domestic animals by traps (1917, ch. 184).

Open seasons.—All fur-bearing animals, except beaver, November 1 to February 28 (29). No open season for beaver. Raccoons and foxes may be taken by use of dog and gun during October (1915, ch. 133).

¹No bounties have been paid under the provisions of ch. 247 and 268.

Propagation.—Permit (fee, \$2) required to propagate fur animals, game, or fish (1917, ch. 184).

Bounties.—Bear, \$5 (1895, ch. 121); hedgehog, 20 cents (1911, ch. 93); wild cat, \$2 (1915, ch. 133); paid by State.

NEW JERSEY.

Trapping.—Skunks, minks, muskrats, and otters may not be taken in close season, except that muskrats may be destroyed by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying. Muskrats may be taken by trap only, except in Salem County, above Mill Creek, where they may be taken in open season by firearms and light. It is unlawful to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of muskrats, to molest traps set by another, or to appropriate or take animals caught in such traps (1913, ch. 126, 161).

Open seasons.—Skunk, mink, muskrat, and otter, November 15 to April 1 (1913, ch. 126); raccoon, October 1 to December 15 (1915, ch. 216). Beaver, unlawful to trap, take, kill, or have in possession at any time (1903, ch. 264). The board of fish and game commissioners may grant permits to hunt foxes with hound and firearms from the last day of the open season for game (December 15) to March 31 (1913, ch. 157).

Propagation.—No restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which wild animals may not be taken for breeding purposes.

Bounties.—Fox, \$3; paid by only a few counties (1902, ch. 112, amended by 1906, ch. 320).

NEW MEXICO.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals, except beavers, which are protected at all times.

Propagation.—No restriction other than that respecting the capture of beavers.

Bounties.—Coyote, wildcat, or lynx, \$2; wolf, \$15; panther or mountain lion, \$10; paid from county wild-animal fund, raised by tax on property (1909, ch. 104).

NEW YORK.

Trapping.—License required for hunting or trapping; fee, resident, \$1.10; nonresident, \$10. Muskrat houses may not be molested, injured, or disturbed, nor the animals shot at any time. Skunks may not be taken by digging or driving them from dens by chemicals; if injuring property, they may be taken at any time and in any manner (1917, ch. 486). Unlawful to set traps during close season (1917, ch. 170).

Open seasons.—Mink, sable, and raccoon, November 10 to March 15 (raccoon may be taken otherwise than by trapping, October 6 to March 15) (1917, ch. 374); skunk, November 10 to February 10; muskrat, November 10 to April 20. No open season for beaver (1914, ch. 92).

Propagation.—All protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, provided a license be obtained from the conservation commission (fee, \$5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept which are taken wild during close season for such animals, nor may they be disposed of during close season (1914, ch. 92).

Bounties.—Panther, \$20, paid by State; none paid since May, 1884.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Trapping.—Otters, muskrats, or minks may not be trapped nor their skins sold by anyone who has not resided in the State at least two years (1905, ch. 394).

Open seasons.—Open seasons for hunting and trapping are fixed by local laws; more than half of the 100 counties have local laws relating to fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None now paid by the State.

Local trapping regulations.—The following local regulations are in force (October, 1917):¹

Alamance County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (sec. 1883); fox, same open season. Unlawful to carry fox out of State in close season (1911, ch. 654). A misdemeanor to take foxes save only with dogs or dog (1909, ch. 616).

Anson County.—Fox, open season, August 1 to March 31 (1911, ch. 621).

Ashe County.—All fur animals, open season, November 1 to January 31 (1913, ch. 560).

Bertie County.—Opossum and raccoon, open season, October 1 to January 31 (1915, ch. 555). Written permission required to trap on lands of another (1917, ch. 57).

Bladen County.—Opossum and raccoon, open season, October 31 to January 30 (1911, ch. 123). Setting traps in Colly Township regulated (1909, ch. 436).

Buncombe County.—Unlawful to trap on lands of another (1913, ch. 560).

Burke County.—Fox, close season in that part of the county lying south of Catawba River and Cleveland, March 1 to November 30, except when the animals are committing depredations (1907, ch. 388).

Caswell County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (sec. 1883).

Chatham County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (1911, ch. 756); fox, open season, September 1 to January 31 (1911, ch. 135).

Cherokee County.—Unlawful to hunt (except for foxes and wolves) on lands of another without written permission of owner or agent (1907, ch. 452).

Clay County.—All fur animals, open season, November 15 to February 14 (1917, ch. 395). Unlawful to set trap so as to catch live stock (1917, ch. 565).

Columbus County.—All fur animals, open season, January 1 to March 31, except in Bug Hill and Lee Townships, December 1 to February 28 (29). Steel traps of a spread of 14 inches or more may be used at any time provided notice of their setting is posted (1909, ch. 417). Permission required to trap on lands of another (1917, ch. 394).

Craven County.—Otter, mink, muskrat, raccoon, and skunk, open season, December 1 to March 31. Owner of property may kill at any time to protect such property (1915, ch. 37).

Cumberland County.—A bounty of \$5 is paid for each bear killed in Cedar Creek and Beaver Dam Townships (1905, ch. 176).

Currituck County.—Otter, raccoon, opossum, mink, and muskrat, open season, November 1 to March 31 (1913, ch. 560). Unlawful to shoot otter or muskrat in open season after sunset or before sunrise on east side of Currituck Sound (1909, ch. 537).

Duplin County.—Fox, open season, September 15 to February 14 (1911, ch. 407).

Durham County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (sec. 1883).

Edgecombe County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to December 31 (1911, ch. 189).

Forsyth County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (1913, ch. 560).

Franklin County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (sec. 1883); fox, October 15 to February 28 (29) (1913, ex. sess., No. 169).

Gates County.—All fur animals, open season, November 15 to March 31 (1911, ch. 745).

Graham County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (sec. 1883).

Granville County.—Fox (with gun or dog), open season, October 31 to February 1 (1917, ch. 598).

Green County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (1907, ch. 598).

Guilford County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (sec. 1883).

Halifax County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, November 15 to March 1; fox, September 15 to February 28 (29). Unlawful to trap on lands of another without permission (1913, ch. 591).

Harnett County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to December 31 (sec. 1883).

Haywood County.—All fur animals (except bear), open season, November 15 to January 14. No close season on bear, and fur animals may be destroyed at any time when preying on poultry, pigs, or lambs (1913, ch. 366).

Henderson County.—Fur animals, except wildcat, opossum, and mole, are protected by a close season from March 15 to November 14 (1913, ch. 560). The board of county

¹ The references are to public local laws of various years or to sections of Pell's Revisal of 1908, ch. 40.

commissioners are authorized to add to the list of protected fur bearers, and fix the open season for killing them (1915, ch. 677). Trapping on lands of another without permission of owner or agent is unlawful (1915, ch. 135).

Hoke County.—Unlawful to hunt or trap on lands of another without permission. Nonresidents require license (fee, \$15, unless for hunting or trapping deer, wild turkeys, or foxes, when the fee is \$25) (1915, ch. 459).

Iredell County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 28 (29) (1917, ch. 459).

Johnston County.—Opossum, open season, in Bentonville, Boone Hill, and Wilder Townships, November 1 to February 28 (29) (1913, ch. 648).

Lee County.—Fox, open season, October 1 to February 28 (29); unlawful to carry out of State in close season (1911, ch. 291).

Lenoir County.—Fox, open season, September 15 to February 14 (1917, ch. 673).

Lincoln County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to December 31 (sec. 1883); fox, November 15 to January 31, except that when doing damage to fowls or other live stock, foxes may be killed at any time (1913, ch. 359).

McDowell County.—Opossum and raccoon, open season, October 15 to February 28 (29) (1913, ch. 70).

Macon County.—All fur animals, open season, November 15 to February 14 (1917, ch. 395).

Mecklenburg County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31; fox, November 15 to January 31. Foxes may be killed at any time if destroying property of value (1911, ch. 543).

Mitchell County.—Raccoon, October 15 to January 31 (1913, ch. 369). Bounty of 50 cents each on weasel, mink, and horned owl (1913, ex. sess., No. 99).

Montgomery County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to December 31 (1911, ch. 102); fox, October 15 to January 14 (1911, ch. 291).

Moore County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (sec. 1883); fox, October 1 to February 28 (29) (1911, ch. 291); unlawful to carry fox out of State in close season.

New Hanover County.—Fox, open season, September 15 to February 14 (1917, ch. 673).

Onslow County.—Fox, open season, September 15 to February 14 (1917, ch. 673).

Orange County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (sec. 1883).

Pamlico County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (sec. 1883).

Pasquotank County.—Raccoon, opossum, mink, muskrat, wildcat, and bear, open season, November 1 to March 31 (1913, ch. 369).

Pender County.—Fox, open season, September 15 to February 14 (1911, ch. 407).

Polk County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (1915, ch. 454).

Randolph County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to December 31 (1911, ch. 24).

Richmond County.—Raccoon, open season, September 1 to March 31 (sec. 1883a); fox, October 1 to February 28 (29) (may be taken only with dogs) (1913, ch. 520).

Robeson County.—Otter, skunk, raccoon, mink, muskrat, and opossum, open season, October 1 to February 28 (29). Hunting license required to take except on one's own premises. Snares and traps unlawful (1917, ch. 537).

Rockingham County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31; may be destroyed at any time by landlord or renter to protect crops (1911, ch. 756). Unlawful to shoot or trap fox (1905, ch. 752).

Rutherford County.—Fox, open season (in three townships—Golden Valley, Logans, Store, and Duncans Creek), November 1 to January 31; to be hunted with dogs only (1913, ch. 591). No close season in other townships.

Sampson County.—Fox, open season, September 15 to February 14 (1917, ch. 673). Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 28 (29) (1911, ch. 19).

Scotland County.—Open season for fox, August 15 to February 28 (29). Nonresident requires license (fee, \$0.25) to hunt foxes (1917, ch. 57). Permission required to trap on lands of another.

Stokes County.—All fur animals, open season, September 1 to January 14 (1917, ch. 588).

Surry County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to December 31 (1915, ch. 289).

Swain County.—Mink, otter, muskrat, skunk, raccoon, and opossum, open season, November 15 to February 14; owner of property may kill at any time to protect it (1915 ch. 772).

Vance County.—Fox, raccoon, opossum, open season, November 15 to February 28 (29); but may be run down and caught by dogs at any time (1913, ch. 718).

Wake County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, October 1 to January 31 (1913, ch. 225).

Warren County.—Fox, no close season (1913, ch. 560).

Watauga County.—All fur animals (except mink and muskrat), open season, November 1 to March 14. They may be taken in open season only with dogs and gun or either. Mink and muskrat not protected (1913, ch. 533).

Wayne County.—Fox, open season, September 15 to February 28 (29) (1917, ch. 673).
Wilkes County.—Opossum, open season, October 15 to February 28 (29) (at night); but may be shot at any time when killing fowls or pigs. Fox, open season, October 1 to February 14, except that they may be killed in close season when destroying fowls; may not be shot at any time except to protect property (1913, ch. 77).

Yadkin County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 28 (29) (1911, ch. 71).

NORTH DAKOTA.

Trapping.—A license is required to trap except on one's own lands; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$25. The protected fur animals are mink, muskrat, otter, and beaver; but minks and muskrats may be killed at any time by owner of property destroyed by them. Muskrat houses are protected at all times (1915, H. B. 300).

Open seasons.—Mink and muskrat, November 16 to April 14; beaver and otter, January 10 to March 10. Only licensed trapper may take beaver, but not upon posted lands. Possession of green hides of mink or muskrat illegal after April 19 (1917, S. B. 74).

Propagation.—The State game and fish board issues permits to breed and domesticate protected birds and animals and also permits to ship them when raised in captivity. Annual reports are required of licensed breeders (1915, H. B. 300).

Bounties.—Wolf or coyote (killed within State), \$2.50 each; paid from fund raised by direct taxation on all property (1903, ch. 207).

OHIO.

Trapping.—Written permission required to hunt or trap on lands of another (1917, H. B. 115). The close season for certain fur animals does not prohibit owners or tenants of land from destroying them to protect property. Digging out skunk dens or smoking the animals therefrom is unlawful, as is also the possession of green skunk pelts in close season (1913, H. B. 80).

Open seasons.—Raccoon, muskrat, mink, skunk, and opossum, November 15 to February 1; fox, October 2 to January 9. Protected animals may be destroyed by owner of premises (except on Sunday) when damaging property (1917, H. B. 109).

Propagation.—No restrictions, except those which prevent capture of wild stock in close season.

Bounties.—Townships pay a bounty of \$1 each on certain hawks (1915, H. B. 79); 20 cents per dozen on English sparrows; and, under certain conditions, 10 cents each on ground hogs (P. & A. Code, 1912, secs. 5824-5827).

OKLAHOMA.

Trapping.—Unlawful to sell pelts of fur animals taken between March 1 and November 1 (1917, H. B. 542).

Open seasons.—No open season for otter or beaver. Other fur animals, November 1 to March 1 (1917, H. B. 542). No open season for bear in Comanche, Caddo, Kiowa, Major, and Blaine Counties (1915, ch. 258).

Propagation.—The State game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals, game, and fish; cost \$2, together with fees for tagging. Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by the warden (1915, ch. 185).

Bounties.—County commissioners are authorized to offer bounty on gray wolf (\$3) and coyote (\$1) (1890, S. B. 458). Bounties on hawks, crows, etc., paid by counties (not to exceed \$200 a year in any county) are refunded to county from State game fund (1917, H. B. 542).

OREGON.

Trapping.—License (fee, \$1.50) is required of all persons over 16 years of age to trap on lands not their own. No flesh of game animal or bird may be used to bait traps. Unlawful to remove or disturb traps of a licensed trapper on public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap. Licensed trappers are required to make annual reports of number of animals caught and receipts for fur sold. If beavers or other fur animals damage property, permits to kill them may be obtained from the State board of fish and game commissioners. Skins of such animals are the property of the State, to be sold and the proceeds used in paying for damage to property. Unlawful to destroy muskrat house, except where it obstructs ditch or watercourse (1913, ch. 282).

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, fisher, marten, and muskrat, November 1 to February 28, inclusive. No open season for beaver, except in Benton and Marion Counties, where no close season is provided (1917, ch. 340). No open season for fur animals on State game preserve (1913, ch. 232).

Propagation.—Permits (fee, \$2) to keep fur-bearing animals may be obtained from the State board. No wild fur animals may be taken for propagating purposes in close season nor may those held in captivity under permit be sold in that season. Yearly reports to the State board are required (1913, ch. 232).

Bounties.—Coyote or coyote pup, \$3 (bounty on adult female to increase \$1 each year); gray or black wolf, \$5; wolf pup, \$2.50; bobcat, wildcat, or lynx, \$2.50; mountain lion, \$10; seal or seal pup, \$3; paid by county and half refunded by the State (1917, ch. 133). The State board is empowered to pay additional bounties, at its discretion, on any predatory animal in order to protect game (1913, ch. 232); under this act the State board now pays for wolf, \$20; for cougar, \$15. Several counties are authorized by law to levy a special tax and pay bounties on moles, rabbits, or gophers (1917).

PENNSYLVANIA.

Trapping.—Nonresident trapper requires license (fee, \$10) (1917, No. 86). Unlawful to trap bears, and only one may be killed in a season. No steel traps larger than No. 3 size may be used for trapping wildcats or other fur animals. Resident requires no license for trapping, but hunting licenses required for killing raccoons or bears, which are regarded as "game" animals.

Open seasons.—Bear, October 15 to December 15; raccoon, September 1 to December 31. No open season for beaver. Foxes may not be trapped, shot, snared, or poisoned in Delaware County (1915, F. L., 146).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions on raising fur animals, except that possession and breeding of ferrets is unlawful except under license from the State board of game commissioners; fee for license to breed and sell ferrets, \$25; to possess a ferret without breeding, \$1 (1915, P. L., 146).

Bounties.—Wildcat, \$6; fox, \$2; mink, \$1; weasel, \$1; paid from special fund created by setting aside one-half the receipts by the board of game commissioners from gun licenses, fines, etc. (1915, P. L., 126).

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico has no wild fur animals.

RHODE ISLAND.

Trapping.—Hunting license is required for trapping, except on one's own lands; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10; alien, \$15; together with an additional fee of 15 cents for issuing license. Unlawful to trap on posted lands or on lands of another without written permission. Unlawful to set wire snares, or to use steel traps with teeth or with spread over 6 inches, or choke traps

with greater opening than 6 inches. Traps must be concealed so as not to endanger domestic animals and must be visited at least once in 24 hours.

Open seasons.—Skunk, muskrat, raccoon, and mink, November 1 to April 15 (1916, ch. 1399). Landowners may kill protected animals on their own lands at any time (1915, ch. 1230).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Fox, \$3; crow and certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid by State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Trapping.—Unlawful to hunt or trap on lands of another without his consent. Unlawful at any time to shoot or trap foxes in York, Union, Chesterfield, Edgefield, Lee, Cherokee, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Richland, Abbeville, Calhoun, Sumter, Orangeburg, and Marlboro Counties. Nonresidents (except freeholders) require license (fee, \$5) to chase foxes in Chester, York, Cherokee, and Union Counties (C. Code, sec. 740, acts 1916, Nos. 427 and 435).

Open seasons.—Fox in 15 counties (named above), September 1 to February 14 (C. Code, sec. 740, acts 1916, Nos. 427 and 435).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Trapping.—License (fee, \$5) required for taking mink, muskrat, otter, or beaver, except on trapper's own lands. Boys under 18 years of age do not require license (1917, ch. 245). Nonresident trapping license, \$10 (1909, ch. 183). Skins of fur animals killed out of season may not be bought or sold (1909, ch. 240).

Open seasons.—Mink, muskrat, otter, and beaver, December 1 to March 31 (1917, ch. 245).

Propagation.—No restrictions, except that protected animals may not be taken for breeding purposes in close season.

Bounties.—Counties shall pay \$4 for coyote and \$8 for wolf, killed within the county (1917, ch. 149).

TENNESSEE.

Trapping.—Owner of land may hunt or trap on such land at any time; others may do so only with the written consent of owner. Steel traps must be placed at least 12 inches within the entrance to a hole, cave, den, or hollow log. Traps and deadfalls must be inspected within each 36 hours, and captured animals removed (1915, ch. 152); does not apply to trapping wildcats in Lauderdale County (1917, ch. 205).

Open seasons.—For trapping fur bearers off one's own land, from noon October 15 to noon January 15 (1915, ch. 152).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Wolf or panther, \$2 certificate issued by county court, the amount to be applied on payment of taxes (1889, ch. 200).

Local laws of counties:

Blount and Union Counties.—Unlawful to shoot fox, to trap or injure young foxes, or to destroy their dens (1917, chs. 315, 594).

Carter and Johnson Counties.—Unlawful to trap, shoot, or kill fox or to destroy fox den, except near farm buildings when they destroy fowls or live stock (1915, ch. 593).

Claiborne, Granger, Davidson, Roane, and Shelby Counties.—Unlawful to set a trap more than 200 yards from trapper's residence (1915, chs. 413, 497; 1917, ch. 724).

Davidson, Robertson, and Shelby Counties.—Open season for beaver, muskrat, fox, mink, raccoon, skunk, and opossum, September 1 to January 31. Sale of these animals or their skins restricted to November 1 to January 31 (1915, ch. 691).

Dyer County.—Open season for raccoon, mink, and otter, October 1 to February 15 (1911, ch. 638).

Meigs and Rhea Counties.—Same provisions about foxes as in Blount and Union Counties, but also sale of the animals or their pelts is prohibited (1917, ch. 656).

Smith County.—Open season for trapping fur animals, October 15 to February 15 (1917, ch. 693).

Warren county.—Open season for opossum, raccoon, and other fur animals, November 1 to February 28 (29) (1917, ch. 256).

TEXAS.

Trapping.—No license required for trapping, but on posted lands consent of owner is necessary (1915, ch. 47).

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid by State.

UTAH.

Trapping.—No license required for trapping. Aliens other than homesteaders are not allowed to hunt or trap in the State (1917, ch. 95).

Open seasons.—Beaver and otter protected at all times. If beavers destroy property, the State fish and game commissioner may give permit to kill, but hides must be delivered to the commissioner to be sold for benefit of game fund (1917, ch. 79). No close season on other fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$50; bear, mountain lion, or cougar, \$25; coyote, lynx, or bobcat, \$2.50; jack rabbit or pocket gopher, 5 cents; prairie-dog or ground squirrel, 3 cents; paid from State bounty fund, raised by direct appropriation and a tax of 5 mills on live stock (1917, ch. 125).

VERMONT.

Trapping.—License is required for trapping, except on one's own land; fee, resident, 60 cents; nonresident, \$10.50. Persons trapping on inclosed lands of another must inform owner of location of traps and must visit traps at least once in 24 hours. The use of spring guns is prohibited, and bear traps must be carefully safeguarded. Skins of fur animals legally taken may be bought or sold at any time. Unlawful to open or destroy a muskrat house or to place a trap at its entrance. Unlawful to dig skunks from dens or to drive them out by use of smoke or chemicals.

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, and muskrat, November 1 to April 30; marten, raccoon, fisher, and skunk, October 20 to March 31; fox, October 20 to April 1 (may be taken otherwise than by trapping at any time). No open season for beaver (1915, ch. 201).

Propagation.—The State fish and game commissioner issues special permits for propagating fur and game animals (fee, \$2 and expense of tagging). Animals bred on fur farms may be sold and transported alive at all times when bearing the identification tags prescribed by the commissioner (1915, ch. 231).

Bounties.—Hedgehog (porcupine), 15 cents; paid by State (1912, ch. 207). Towns pay \$5 bounty on bay lynx or bobcat (1915, ch. 185).

Local laws:

Addison County.—Open season for muskrat, March 1 to April 30.

Franklin County.—Open seasons: Muskrat, November 1 to April 30; fox, November 1 to February 28 (29); other fur animals, November 1 to March 31 (1917, No. 219).

Shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County, Poultney River below Carvers Falls, and shores of Lake Memphremagog in Orleans County.—Open season for mink, muskrat, or otter, January 1 to April 30 (1917, No. 218).

VIRGINIA.

Trapping.—The following applies to any county after adoption by the board of supervisors: Trapping for fur animals on lands of another is unlawful except from noon of October 15 to noon of January 15, and then only with

written permission of landowner, which permission the trapper must have on his person when trapping. He must visit traps at least once in 36 hours and is liable for any damage such traps may do to domestic animals. Landowner may trap or kill fur animals on his own lands at any time (1916, ch. 376).

Open seasons.—(Applies to any county adopting the law). All fur animals on lands of another, noon of October 15 to noon of January 15 (1916, ch. 376).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Boards of supervisors of counties may at their discretion pay bounties—not over \$10 for wolf; \$1.50 for wildcat, catamount, or red fox; and 75 cents for chicken hawk or owl (Code, sec. 834).

Local trapping regulations.—The following provisions are in force:

Culpeper County.—Unlawful in Jefferson magisterial district to trap foxes except in November and December. Traps set for foxes must be visited daily to release any dog that may be caught (1912, ch. 257).

Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.—Unlawful to take foxes April 1 to August 31, except by owner or tenant of land to protect property. Unlawful in open season to shoot, trap, or poison foxes except on written authority of a landowner (1914, ch. 141).

Halifax County.—Opossum, open season, October 15 to January 31 (1892, ch. 40).

Loudoun County.—License (fee, \$2.50) required to trap mink, muskrat, skunk, opossum, and raccoon on lands of another. Open season for mink, muskrat, and skunk, November 1 to February 28 (29); for opossum and raccoon, October 1 to February 28 (29) (1916, ch. 23).

Nansemond County.—Mink, otter, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to March 31 (1914, ch. 223).

Patrick County.—Wild raccoon or opossum, open season, October 15 to March 14; gray fox, September 15 to March 14 (1912, ch. 247).

Princess Anne County.—Unlawful to catch, trap, or kill mink, muskrat, or otter for profit, except from November 1 to March 14 (1910, ch. 191).

Rappahannock County.—Unlawful to trap or hunt on lands of another without written permit from owner (1910, ch. 361).

Amherst, Essex, King George, and Loudoun Counties are authorized to pay bounty of 50 cents each on certain hawks (1916, chs. 7, 124, 336).

WASHINGTON.

Trapping.—Trapping license (fee, \$5) required. No steel trap larger than No. 4 may be used unless a notice in the English language on a large placard is placed above the trap; this requirement does not apply to trapping coyotes, muskrats, minks, skunks, martens, civet cats, and weasels (1917, ch. 164).

Open seasons.—Bear, September 1 to April 30; at any time when found destroying domestic animals (1917, ch. 164). No open season for beaver (R. & B. Code 1910, sec. 5395). No close season for other fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Mountain lion or cougar, \$20; lynx or wildcat, \$5; coyote, \$1; timber wolf, \$15 (1909, ch. 193); seal or sea lion in Columbia River district, \$3 (1917, ch. 164); paid by State. Counties are permitted to pay additional rewards for destroying these animals, and also bounties on bear, muskrat, and squirrel (R. & B. Code 1910, secs. 3587-3592).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Trapping.—An owner of lands or his agent or tenant may hunt or kill protected fur animals on such lands at any time, but it is unlawful to set or maintain a snare or trap upon lands of another without express permission of owner or tenant. Unlawful to set a steel or spring bear trap on lands of another. Hunting license is required for trapping; fee, resident, \$3; nonresident, \$16.

Open seasons.—Red fox, raccoon, mink, and skunk, November 1 to December 31 (1915, ch. 14). Any county may by majority vote provide a perpetual close season on skunk (1903, ch. 44).

Propagation.—No restriction on possession or sale, but animals may not be taken for breeding purposes in close season except on lands owned or tenanted by the breeder.

Bounties.—Wildcat, bobcat, or catamount, \$5; crow, 10 cents; certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid from forest, game, and fish protection fund (1915, ch. 14).

WISCONSIN.

Trapping.—License required for trapping; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$25; report required from licensed trapper. Unlawful to take fisher, marten, mink, or muskrat with the aid of spear, gun, or dog; to take rabbit with ferret; to disturb or molest muskrat houses, or beaver houses or beaver dams, or raccoon den trees for the purpose of capturing raccoons; or to set traps within 500 feet of any beaver dam or beaver house. Steel traps may be used for taking fur animals in open season. The possession of green skins of any fur-bearing animal during close season is unlawful, as is also the possession at any time of the skin of a fisher, marten, mink, or muskrat which shows that the animal had been shot or speared.

Owners of cranberry marshes may at any time destroy muskrats to protect dams, but they may not sell, barter, or give away the skins of such animals killed during close season.

Beavers and otters are protected at all times except beavers in 3 counties. If beavers damage property, they may be captured and removed under the direction of the State conservation commission (1917, ch. 668).

Open seasons.—Beaver in Price, Rusk, and Sawyer Counties, December 1 to December 31 (1917, 1918); black bear, November 10 to December 1; fisher, marten, mink, and skunk, November 15 to February 1; raccoon, October 15 to January 1 (bag limit 5 a day); muskrat, (18 counties) October 15 to April 20, (53 counties) October 15 to April 10 (1917, ch. 668).

Propagation.—Breeders of protected game or fur animals must obtain a license from the State conservation commission (fee, \$5) and make annual reports to the commission. The commission will furnish tags at cost of same to enable breeders to ship, sell, and transport animals or skins from their establishments (1917, ch. 668).

Bounties.—Wolf cub taken between March 1 and November 1, \$4; mature wolf killed at any time, \$10; fox, \$2; paid by county. County boards may increase these rewards, but no county may pay more than \$6 for killing a wolf cub. The State treasurer duplicates all county awards, thus doubling the above bounties. Poisons may be used for destroying animals for bounty between December 1 and March 1, but notice of putting out baits must be posted, and they may not be placed within 80 rods of a dwelling house (1917, ch. 676). County boards may offer bounty on crow, hen hawk, pocket gopher, streaked gopher, English sparrow, blackbird, or rattlesnake (1913, ch. 773).

WYOMING.

Trapping.—Unlawful to trap game animals or birds or to use their flesh as trap bait for predatory animals. Unlawful to trap on State game preserves without permit (fee, \$5) (1915, ch. 91), and for anyone not employed by the United States Department of Agriculture to trap in national forests within the State without first obtaining a permit (fee, \$5) from the State game warden (C. S. 1910, Mullen, sec. 2786). Nonresident of State must secure a special license (fee, \$10) to hunt, pursue, trap, or kill bears (sec. 2748).

Open seasons.—No close season on fur-bearing animals except beavers, which may not be taken at any time until September 15, 1919, but if they damage real estate the owner may obtain permit to destroy them (sec. 2769).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Coyote, \$1.50; bobcat, \$1; adult gray or black wolf, \$15; gray or black wolf pup, \$10; mountain lion, \$5, paid from State appropriations (1917, ch. 85).

ALBERTA.

[From "Game act," as amended to 1917.]

Trapping.—Nonresident requires license to trap; fee, \$25. Unlawful to use poison for taking fur-bearing animals; to destroy, partially destroy, or leave open any muskrat or beaver house; or to destroy a beaver dam, unless authorized to do so by the lieutenant governor in council, who may also authorize the killing of beavers or other fur animals when such killing is deemed to be in the public interest. Export of unprime skins or pelts is forbidden, unless by permit from the minister of agriculture. No fox may be trapped or taken alive for export. Every company, firm, or person engaged in the fur trade must make annual returns of the number of skins bought or sold (game act, 1915).

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to March 31; otter and muskrat, November 1 to April 30. No open season for beaver until December 31, 1920, unless locally by order of the lieutenant governor in council (game act, 1915).

Propagation.—Manager of fur farm required to make reports January 1 and July 1 of each year. Export of live animals from fur farms allowed only on permit from the minister of agriculture. Permit, with fees, required to export live muskrats, minks, fishers, martens, otters, or beavers whether raised on a fur farm or otherwise (orders in council).

Bounties.—The council of any rural municipality is authorized to offer a bounty on wolves.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Trapping.—License required to trap off one's own lands; fee, resident, \$10; nonresident, \$100. A licensed trapper who first occupies a trap line prior to November 14 is protected against other trappers. License must be returned within two months after it expires with a statement of number of fur animals of each kind taken. It is unlawful to touch or interfere with traps set by a licensed trapper, to trap on inclosed or cultivated land without permission of owner, or to permit traps to remain set after close of season. Export of pelts is allowed only during open season and for 60 days thereafter (1914, ch. 33). Special license (fee, \$25) is required by nonresident to hunt bears.

Open seasons.—Fox, November 1 to March 16; all other fur animals (beaver, marten, fisher, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, and weasel, or ermine), November 1 to April 30 (orders in council, August 4, 1917).

Propagation.—A permit to propagate fur-bearing animals is required. Breeder must keep a record of transactions as to purchases and sales of stock, which record must be open to inspection of any game warden (1914, ch. 33). Live foxes may be exported only under permit; fee, \$100. Special license is required to take foxes or other fur animals in close season.

Bounties.—Rates fixed from time to time by lieutenant governor in council.

MANITOBA.

[From "Game protection act," as amended to 1917.]

Trapping.—A license is required to trap, except on one's own land; fee, resident, 50 cents; nonresident Canadian citizen, \$25; nonresident alien, \$100. Report giving number of animals of each kind taken under license is required

to be made between June 1 and July 1. Persons trading in furs must be licensed (fee, resident, \$5; nonresident, \$50) and are required to make annual returns before August 1. Unlawful to trap in Provincial game preserves, to trap on cultivated or inclosed lands without permission of owner, to destroy a muskrat or beaver house, to use poison in taking fur animals, or to export unprime skins. Poison may not be used to capture wolves for bounty.

Open seasons.—*South of fifty-third parallel:* Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, and mink, November 1 to March 31; otter and beaver, no open season; fox and lynx, no close season. *North of fifty-third parallel:* Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, and mink, November 1 to March 31; otter and beaver, November 1 to April 30; fox and lynx, November 1 to February 28 (29).

Muskrat, *south of fifty-first parallel:* March 1 to May 14; *north of fifty-first parallel:* October 20 to November 30, and March 1 to May 14. Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions except that a special permit must be obtained to export live fur animals; fee, for black or silver fox, \$100; for other fox, \$15; for live otter, \$25; for any other fur animal, \$5.

Bounties.—Timber wolf, \$5; other wolf, \$2; half is refunded to municipality by the Provincial treasurer (1915, ch. 95).

NEW BRUNSWICK.

[From "Game act of 1909," as amended to 1917.]

Trapping.—Nonresidents require a license (fee, \$25) for trapping. A license is also required to deal in, buy, sell, cure, or tan the skins of fur-bearing animals. The digging out of foxes from their homes or earth burrows is prohibited at all times. Unlawful to possess green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season.

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, and fisher, November 1 to March 31; fox, October 1 to February 28 (29); muskrat, noon of March 25 to noon of May 15. Beaver and sable, close season to July 1, 1919. The surveyor general, when satisfied that a number of beavers may be taken from any stream without injury to the supply, may issue a special license for taking them; fee, \$2 for each animal taken.

Propagation.—Permits to capture wild fur-bearing animals for propagation within the Province may be obtained from the surveyor general, who fixes the fee for such permit.

Bounties.—Wildcat (killed within the Province), \$1, paid by the surveyor general.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

[From game laws of Newfoundland, 1913, corrected to 1915.]

Trapping.—Nonresident trappers require annual license; fee, \$501. Fur buyers and shippers also require annual license (fee, 50 cents), and must report operations under same before December 31 of each year. Trapping on Grand Lake Caribou Preserve is unlawful at all times.

Open seasons.—Otter, marten, and lynx, October 1 to March 31; fox, October 15 to March 14; muskrat, October 1 to April 30. No open season for beaver until October 1, 1918.

Propagation.—No restrictions, except as to foxes. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to the game and inland fisheries board, and the premises must be at all times open to inspection by

officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or, without permit from the colonial board, to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties.—None paid.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Trapping.—Use of poison prohibited in taking fur-bearing animals. Export of low-grade furs forbidden (1903, 2d sess., ch. 29).

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to May 14; otter, beaver, and muskrat, October 1 to May 14.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Trapping.—Nonresident requires a license (fee, \$30) to take fur-bearing animals, which are included in the term "game." Unlawful to take any protected fur animal (unless under a permit) from a burrow or den by smoking or digging; to take fur animal by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house, or a muskrat house, or set snare or trap within 25 feet of the latter; or to have in possession the green hide or pelt of a fur animal taken out of season (1915, ch. 38).

Open seasons.—No open season for beaver or marten. Mink, otter, fox, raccoon, muskrat, and all other fur-bearing animals (except bear, wolf, and wildcat, which are not protected), November 1 to January 31 (1915, ch. 38).

Propagation.—Permits to take wild animals may be obtained from the board of game commissioners under such restrictions as they may require. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals in captivity for breeding purposes without a permit from the chief game commissioner; fee \$2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on September 30. Inclosures for fur animals are protected from trespass (1912, ch. 59).

Bounties.—None paid.

ONTARIO.

[From Rev. Stat., ch. 262, as amended to 1917.]

Trapping.—License to trap required except to take wolf and fox or to trap on one's own land; fee, resident, \$5; nonresident, \$50. License (fee, \$2) is required of all fur dealers or traders. Dealers may obtain a permit to hold furs during close season. Muskrats may not be shot or speared at any time. Muskrat houses are protected at all times except when the animals are injuring property. Beavers, when damaging property, may be destroyed by game overseer under special authorization from the superintendent of game fisheries.

Open seasons.—Mink, November 1 to April 30; muskrat, north of French and Mattawa Rivers, April 1 to May 20; south of said rivers, March 1 to April 20; beaver and otter, protected to November 1, 1916, since which date hunting, taking, or killing them permitted only during such periods and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the lieutenant governor in council (1915, ch. 20).

Propagation.—A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals. Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins at any time. The minister may grant permits to take fur animals during the close season for propagating and scientific purposes.

Bounties.—Gray timber wolf, \$15; other wolf, \$5; paid by county, but Provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent to county. Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties (1916 wolf bounty act).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Trapping.—Nonresident requires license (fee, \$50) for trapping. Unlawful to put out poisoned baits for foxes or other animals.

Open seasons.—Marten, mink, muskrat, and otter, November 1 to March 31; beaver, no open season, and the animals or their pelts taken in the Province may not be sold (1917, ch. 11).

Propagation.—Several special acts of the Provincial legislature regulate fox ranching on the island. The animals are assessed for taxation (1913, ch. 9); ranches are protected from trespass, under heavy penalties (1913, ch. 10); and incomes from ranches are taxed (1917, ch. 3).

Bounties.—None paid.

QUEBEC.

[From Rev. Stat., 1909, ch. 8, as amended to 1917.]

Trapping.—Reports are required of all persons engaged in the fur trade (buying, selling, or taking fur animals) before September 1 of each year.

Open seasons.—*Zone No. 1* (west and south of Saguenay River): Mink, otter, marten, pekan (fisher), fox, and raccoon, November 1 to March 31; bear, August 20 to June 30; muskrat, during April only. Beaver, protected to November 1, 1917; open season thereafter, November 1 to March 31. *Zone No. 2* (east and north of Saguenay River): Mink, marten, and pekan, November 1 to March 31; bear, August 20 to June 30; muskrat, November 1 to March 31; otter, October 15 to April 14; beaver, November 1 to March 31.

Propagation.—The minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries may grant permits to take animals alive for breeding purposes; nonresidents are charged a fee of from \$5 to \$25 for such license.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$15.

SASKATCHEWAN.

[From Rev. Stat., 1909, as amended to 1917.]

Trapping.—Nonresident requires license (fee, \$25) to trap. Unlawful to trap on game refuges; to use poison for taking fur animals; to spear or shoot muskrats, or to destroy muskrat house or beaver dam; to export unprime furs; to buy or sell furs without license (fees, residents north of township 25, \$10; south of township 26, \$2; nonresidents, \$25); and to ship any fur animal in concealed receptacle. Licensed fur traders must make annual report of operations.

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to March 31; otter and muskrat, November 1 to April 30; fox, north of township 50, November 1 to March 31; beaver, north of Churchill River, November 1 to April 30; no open season for beaver south of Churchill River until December 1, 1920 (1916, ch. 30).

Propagation.—Permit required (fee, \$1 annually) to operate a fur ranch. Permit to ship live fur animals is required; fee, for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox, \$5; for other fur animal, \$5. Young foxes may not be taken from dens before May 15.

Bounties.—Timber wolf, \$5 (pup, \$1); prairie wolf, or coyote, \$1; paid only in properly gazetted wolf districts, when half is refunded from Provincial treasury (1907, ch. 28).

YUKON.

Trapping.—Use of poison in taking animals forbidden.

Open seasons.—No close season except for young foxes; these may not be taken from April 1 to May 31.

Propagation.—No restrictions other than as to foxes. Registration of fox breeders required. Unlawful to export a fox not born in captivity or which has been in captivity for less than a year; any fox born in captivity may be exported under a permit (fee, \$5). Fox and other fur ranches, if posted against trespass, may not be approached without owner's consent.

Bounties.—None paid.

SUMMARY OF FUR PROTECTION.

Beaver.—No open season in 22 States, Alaska, 6 Canadian Provinces, and parts of 2 others; close season in 10 States, 3 Provinces, and parts of 2 Provinces; may be taken under special license in Michigan, Montana, and New Brunswick; not protected in 16 States and Yukon, the majority of which have no beavers within their borders.

Otter.—No open season in 8 States, Ontario, and part of Manitoba; close season in 19 States and certain counties of 3 others; Alaska, 9 Provinces, and part of Manitoba; not protected in 18 States.

Muskrat.—Close season in Alaska, 24 States, certain counties of 3 States, and all of Canada except Yukon; no close season in 20 States and Yukon; muskrat houses and dens are protected in 14 States and 5 Provinces.

Mink.—Close season in 27 States, Alaska, certain counties of 3 States, and nearly all of Canada; no close season in 18 States and Yukon; bounty in Pennsylvania.

Marten.—No open season in Alaska, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; close season in 8 States and 8 Provinces.

Fisher.—Close season in 7 States and 8 Provinces.

Skunk.—Close season in 22 States and a few counties of 2 others and in Nova Scotia.

Raccoon.—Close season in 22 States, certain counties of 3 States, and in British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and part of Quebec.

Opossum.—Close season in 13 States and certain counties of 3 others.

Fox.—Close season in Alaska, 13 States, certain counties of 4 States, and in 6 Provinces; bounties paid in 4 States and in certain counties of 4 others.

Lynx and wildcat.—Close season in Alaska and Manitoba; not usually protected; bounties paid in 17 States and a few counties of 3 or 4 others. New Brunswick pays bounty on wildcat but not on lynx.

Bear.—Close season in 8 States and (for brown bear) in Alaska; no open season in 5 counties of Oklahoma; open season in British Columbia, dependent on orders in council; bounty on bears paid in 4 States and a few counties elsewhere; special enactments forbidding trapping, or regulating it, exist in several States.

Weasel.—Close season in Alaska and British Columbia; State bounty paid in Pennsylvania and town bounty permitted in Connecticut.

Ferret.—The black-footed native ferret is an exceedingly useful animal, not widely distributed and not legally protected. Domesticated ferrets are used mainly for bolting rats, rabbits, and other animals from dens. A license is required to keep a ferret in Pennsylvania and a permit in Wisconsin. Their use in hunting rabbits is forbidden by law in Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin (except in Door County); forbidden, except on one's own premises, in Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Ohio, and West Virginia, and in Shenandoah County, Va.; forbidden in New York, except in such counties as have received permission to use them from the conservation commission; also in Vermont, where they may be used to bolt but not to capture rabbits.

Table I affords comparison of the length, in days, of open seasons for trapping the more important fur animals. Alabama, Arizona, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Texas, and Yukon have no close seasons. Colorado, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming have no open season for beavers and no close seasons for other fur bearers. Idaho and Utah have no open season for beavers and otters; California, none for beavers or sea otters; Washington, no open season for beavers and a close season for bears only; Mississippi has no close season for fur animals except bears, while Georgia has none except for opossums.

TABLE I.—Length (in days) of open seasons for trapping various fur animals, 1917.

State or Province.	Bever.	Otter.	Muskrat.	Mink.	Marten.	Fisher.	Skunk.	Raccoon.	Opossum.	Fox.	Bear.
Alabama.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Alaska.....	0	136	182	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....
Arizona.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
Arkansas.....	0	0	151	151	.....	.....	151	151	151	151	51
California.....	0	120	.....	120	120	120	120	120	.....	120	120
Colorado.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
Connecticut.....	.....	151	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	181	136	(1)	(1)	.....
Delaware.....	.....	0	² 126	115	.....	.....	115	138	138	212	.....
District of Columbia.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Florida.....	92	92	.....	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	151	(1)	(1)
Idaho.....	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
Illinois.....	.....	151	151	151	.....	.....	151	151	151	.....	.....
Indiana.....	74	74	151	151	.....	.....	74	74	74	74	.....
Iowa.....	121	121	121	121	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Kansas.....	0	0	121	121	.....	.....	121	121	121	(1)	.....
Kentucky.....	47	47	(1)	47	.....	.....	47	47	47	(1)	.....
Louisiana.....	107	107	107	107	.....	.....	107	107	107	107	92
Maine.....	0	137	³ 198	137	137	137	137	.....	.....	137	(1)
Maryland ⁴.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Michigan.....	⁵ 195	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	.....	(1)	.....
Minnesota.....	0	0	136	136	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	138
Mississippi.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	120
Missouri.....	63	63	63	63	.....	.....	63	63	63	63	.....
Montana.....	⁵ 0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
Nebraska.....	0	107	107	107	.....	.....	.....	107	107	.....	.....
Nevada.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire.....	0	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	.....	120	.....
New Jersey.....	0	138	138	138	.....	.....	138	76	(1)	(1)	.....
New Mexico.....	0	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
New York.....	0	(1)	162	126	126	(1)	93	126	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina ⁴.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	60	60	150	150	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Ohio.....	.....	(1)	79	79	.....	.....	79	.....	79	100	.....
Oklahoma.....	0	0	121	121	.....	.....	121	121	121	121	.....
Oregon.....	³ 0	120	120	120	120	120	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	122	(1)	(1)	62
Rhode Island.....	.....	(1)	165	165	.....	.....	165	165	.....	(1)	.....
South Carolina ⁴.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	121	121	121	121	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Tennessee ³	92	92	92	92	.....	.....	92	92	92	92	.....
Texas.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Utah.....	0	0	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
Vermont.....	0	181	³ 181	181	163	163	163	163	.....	164	(1)
Virginia ⁴.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	242
West Virginia.....	.....	(1)	61	.....	.....	.....	61	61	(1)	61	.....
Wisconsin.....	³ 0	0	⁶ 178	79	79	79	79	79	.....	(1)	21
Wyoming.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Alberta.....	0	181	181	151	151	151	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	181	181	181	181	181	181	(1)	181	.....	136	.....
Manitoba—Northern.....	181	181	117	151	151	151	(1)	.....	.....	120	.....
Southern.....	0	0	75	151	151	151	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	.....
New Brunswick.....	⁵ 0	151	51	151	0	151	(1)	(1)	.....	151	.....
Newfoundland.....	0	182	212	.....	182	.....	.....	(1)	.....	151	.....
Northwest Territories.....	226	226	226	195	195	195	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Nova Scotia.....	0	92	92	92	0	92	92	92	.....	92	.....
Ontario—Northern.....	0	0	50	181	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
Southern.....	0	0	51	181	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	0	151	151	151	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....
Quebec—Zone I.....	0	151	30	151	151	151	(1)	151	.....	151	(1)
Zone II.....	151	168	151	151	151	151	(1)	.....	.....	151	314
Saskatchewan.....	181	181	181	151	151	151	.....	.....	.....	(⁸) (1)	(1)
Yukon.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)

¹ No close season.² Except Newcastle County.³ Local exceptions.⁴ Local county laws.⁵ Under special license only.⁶ In 18 counties, 188 days.

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